

MUMEYA
Japanese Photographs
All kinds of Photographic
Work done in latest styles
also Passport Photos.
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Specialty.
No. 84, Queen's Road Central
Tel. 251.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Containing the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

No. 16,878.

號十二月六年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1917.

日丁亥歲年大國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Tel. 516.

NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compro order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS SON,
General Manager.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail
華字日報
THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
CONTAINS THE MOST RECENT
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.
ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.
\$1.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong
\$1.50 to all other Ports.
WELLESLEY STREET, HONGKONG.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
HUDSON
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.
Telephone 482.
COME AND INSPECT

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES!
MOSCATINE.
The infallible insect repeller.
PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
32, Queen's Road Central.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 4" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
CABLE LAYED 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.
Oil, Drilling Cables, of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

WATSON'S FORMAZONE.
(REGISTERED)
A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable drink
particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and
Bathing Parties.
Pints \$1.20 per dozen.
Splits 70 Cts. per dozen.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
Telephone No. 436.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 700 feet long.
Town Office, 45, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 465.
Shipyards: Sham-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 211.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 17, 1917.

BUSINESS NOTICES
TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
— OF HONGKONG LTD. —
AGENTS:
— TELEGRAPHIC REP. —
— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE —
— TELEPHONE NO. 512 —

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.
ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
FIRST-CLASS, FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms:—From \$5 per day net.
Telegraph add: "Peaceful,"
P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY
Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to
"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.
ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.
Price \$15 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.
LATEST TELEGRAMS.
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

A DESPATCH BY SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.
OPERATIONS DURING THE PAST SIX MONTHS.
A COMPREHENSIVE AND SYSTEMATIC SCHEME.
LONDON, June 19.
A Despatch by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, published covering the operations from November 18th last to the commencement of the present offensive.
It affords a connected, short and valuable historical record elucidating much that has hitherto been obscure, and revealing strategic plans behind the apparently isolated attacks and raids which continued throughout the winter, showing all as fitting into a comprehensive and systematic scheme in order to prepare a favourable situation for the Spring advance. Owing to the Somme battle the enemy in the region of the Ancre Valley had been forced into a pronounced salient between the Ancre and the Scarpe Valleys. Therefore a further advance would give command of the Beaumont Hamel spur. Accordingly, an attack was delivered against the defences overlooking the villages of Pys and Grandcourt on November 18th. The object was to advance within assaulting distance of the Le Transloy-Loupain line. Five thousand yards of valuable positions were acquired. The weather then held up operations until January, when the whole spur was captured and we advanced 2,000 yards up the Beaumont Valley, with exceedingly high casualties owing to the close and skilful cooperation of infantry and artillery fire and fine aircraft work. The possession of the high ground opened up an extensive artillery field and further successes on February 3rd and 4th gave us an important section of the German second line north of the Ancre, making the evacuation of Grandcourt inevitable.
The next task was to drive the enemy from the Beaumont Valley, which was begun on February 10th. We captured 1,500 yards of trenches lying on the southern foot of Serre Hill, and made the village of Serre a pronounced enemy salient; further progress in the Ancre Valley would make it untenable. Therefore, a larger operation was begun with a view to acquiring the northern extremity of the Morval-Thiepval ridge, which commanded the southern approaches of Pys and Miraumont and observation of the upper Ancre Valley. Simultaneously, a smaller attack was designed to capture a sunken road north of the Ancre, which controlled the western approach to Miraumont. During the night of February 17, assaults were delivered despite the heavy ground and thick mist, upon an alert enemy, who opened a barrage fire. The troops assaulted with great gallantry.
We succeeded, and completely gained the desired observations, and also the command of the enemy artillery positions in the upper Ancre Valley, and his defences of Pys and Miraumont. Our subsequent bombardments, as anticipated, forced the evacuation of Miraumont and Pys on February 24. On the following day, the positions from the north of Grandcourt to the west of Serre were captured. The weather favoured the enemy's retirement. A thaw broke up the roads. The sides of the trenches collapsed and the acquired ground became the worst of quagmires. On the other hand, the roads behind the enemy improved the further he withdrew. A succession of misty days prevented a rapid pursuit; consequently, it is greatly to the credit of all ranks that constant touch with the enemy was maintained. The continuous and systematic advances drove out the enemy from successive positions, until, on March 2, when we reached the Le Transloy-Loupain line, except at Ides, which

formed a salient. Seven days were then devoted to improving our communications and bringing up guns and on March 10, Ides was captured. Our casualties were less than the prisoners we secured, who numbered 280.
The way was thus opened for attacking the Le Transloy-Loupain line, which was shelled so effectively on March 11 and 12, that the enemy fell back to parallel lines, whereupon Grivillers and Loupart Wood were occupied, and methodical operations begun for attacking the next line.
Prior to this, there had been indications that the German withdrawal would further extend. It had been ascertained that he had been preparing a new defensive system known as the Hindenburg line, running from Arras southwards to Quenast, and thence west of Cambrai towards St. Quentin. Various switches and off-branches of this line were also being constructed. The enemy's immediate concern appeared to be to escape from the salient between Arras and Le Transloy, which had become increasingly difficult to hold. It was also evident, however, that the enemy contemplated eventually the evacuation of the greater salient between Arras and the Aisne Valley.
The Despatch then deals in detail with the operations between April 14 and 10 in which the Allies took possession of Chaupies, Bapaume and Peronne, and numerous villages from which the enemy had retreated. On April 10 the advance reached a stage at which the increasing difficulty of maintaining communications compelled the slackening of the pace of the pursuit. South of Peronne, the lack of bridges, which the enemy had destroyed, presented a formidable obstacle, while north of Peronne, a wide belt of devastated ground, over which the Somme battle had been fought, offered even greater difficulties to the passage of guns and transport.
We were advancing therefore, over country in which all means of communication were destroyed, against an enemy whose army was still intact and capable of launching a vigorous offensive should a favourable opportunity offer. Strong detachments of his infantry and cavalry occupied vantage-points along the line of our advance, keeping the enemy informed of our progress and screening his own movements. His guns had already been withdrawn to previously prepared positions, available at any moment to cover and to support a counter-stroke, while the conditions of the country across which we were moving made the progress of our artillery slow. The bulk of the enemy's forces were known to be holding a formidable defensive system, upon which he could fall back should his counter-stroke miss its aim. On the other hand, our troops moved forward and left all the prepared trenches farther behind, and in such circumstances caution was obviously necessary.
Meanwhile, despite the enormous difficulties which the condition of the ground and the ingenuity of the enemy placed in our way, the work of preparing and constructing bridges, roads and railways, was carried on with most commendable rapidity.
The Despatch proceeds to describe how the enemy resistance increased as we neared the Hindenburg Line, emphasising the great coolness of many of his counter-attacks, particularly in his attempts to recover Beaumont-le-Cambrai.
(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the "LIBERTY LOAN" is opened at THE RUSSO ASIATIC BANK Hongkong, from date to 28th June, 1917.
The price of the issue is 85%.
The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.
The loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.
The loan may be repaid at any time after the 28th March, 1927.
Drawings are payable half yearly on the 28th March and the 28th September.
Interest on the loan runs from the 28th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.
Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.
Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses.
The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.
G. TISDALL, Manager.
Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1767

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL

THE Underigned have been appointed agents for the COALFIELD RAILROAD COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL imported into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).
SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.
Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.
At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.
Charts of Sebatik Bay (Sebatik Harbour). Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.
BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited. 1927

PATELL & CO. ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS, SILK MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
Branches:—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS HONGKONG

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location
ALL Electric Traction, Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Pans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixtures, Hot and Cold Water System throughout, Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL, Manager.

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong—
HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1903) ... 50
HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY ... 50
NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Bunsby, M.A.) ... 50
Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 50
Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes ... 50
THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) ... 1.00
CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK (by Sam Tai King, translated by E. J. Kline) ... 50
SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM ... 50
WASHING BOOKS (for men) ... 50

INTIMATIONS

BROADWOOD PIANOS

NEW MODELS
JUST RECEIVED
SPECIALLY
MADE
FOR THIS CLIMATE.

SOLE AGENTS:
ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, Des Voeux Road. TEL. 1322

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF
AND
CORNER PORK.

PUT UP IN KERO AND BARRELS
FOR EXPORT OR STRAITS USE.

Don't Worry!
here
KEATING'S
KILLS
BUGS
FLEAS
MOTHS
BEETLES
TINS 3/6

MARTIN'S
APOLIST
PILLS
MARTIN'S
APOLIST
PILLS

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HUN PAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in the Colonies for years. He has a good method of teaching European pupils in the Chinese language, and is prepared to give a first rate certificate to a Chinese teacher. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office at No. 12, Wellington Street, first floor. [125]

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)
ENABLES readers throughout the World to communicate direct with English.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate dates of departure.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

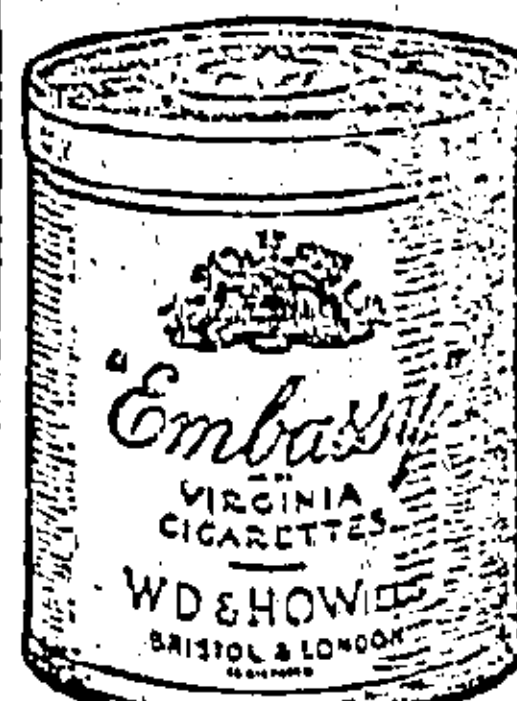
A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £2.

The London Directory Co., Ltd., 25, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION No. 1 THERAPION No. 2 THERAPION No. 3 THERAPION No. 4 THERAPION No. 5 THERAPION No. 6 THERAPION No. 7 THERAPION No. 8 THERAPION No. 9 THERAPION No. 10

QUALITY is the point
which is necessary
in an enjoyable
Cigarette.



That's why
"EMBASSY"
VIRGINIA No. 77
has been justly
described as
THE CIGARETTE
DE LUXE.

This Advertisement is issued by
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

KAISER AND PEACE.

JUNKER INTRIGUERS.

"What are the Germans fighting for?" This is the subject of a discussion between the Liberal and Conservative German newspapers. The quarrel as usual was started by Count Reventlow with a direct warning to the Kaiser that unless Germany wins the monarchy cannot go on much longer.

In the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" the "terrible count" attacked Herr Bethmann-Hollweg and Count Czernin for offering peace to Russia, not because he believed Russia would turn the Russians over to the Kaiser but because peace with Russia now would mean no victory for Germany and consequently no ruling of the world.

"I hope the Government knows," he says "that by letting themselves be led by internationalists who profess that peace on a basis of complete victory is nonsense is no way either of being victorious or maintaining monarchies. It is high time for Germany to wake up to this truth."

This Junker threat to do away with the Kaiser if he makes peace before Junkerdom allows it, naturally got on the nerves of the Radicals and Liberals. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" gives Reventlow the following reply—

"Reventlow believes the monarchy impossible without a German victory. We know what that paper means by a 'German' victory. Do these people know that to make the monarchy in Germany dependent on their ridiculous annexation policy is tantamount to reducing our monarchy to a Napoleonic adventure? Our monarchy has nothing to do with this war. Only Junker cheek can believe that the Kaiser in the middle of Germany's gravest trouble thinks of himself or his dynasty."

KAISER FOR PEACE.

The present quarrel is important because it reflects with absolute clearness one of the chief causes of the inner trouble in Germany—namely, that the fact that the Kaiser wishes to make peace now at almost any price is generally known, and widely approved, except by the Junkers, who know that peace without absolute victory will make their position impossible in future in the German States where they still control the army, the navy, the bureaucracy, and to a large extent industry.

"The idea is slowly growing in the rank and file of the Conservative party that the greatest obstacle to Germany's 'absolute' victory is not the Allied armies but simply the Kaiser himself and the natural consequence would be a demand for his abdication in favour of the Crown Prince, whose repeated military failures do not seem to have diminished his inborn war mania."

Every person who has recently come out of Germany confirms the story that the Conservatives are taking advantage of the heavy slump in the Kaiser's personal popularity, after the failure of his December peace offer, to boom the Crown Prince, who is nicknamed the "Prince of Victory." In the early months of the war the shops throughout Germany were filled with little war curios with the Kaiser's picture. They completely disappeared after the Conservatives pushed the outcry that "the Kaiser, who had an English mother, wants peace with England."

So have the Hindenburg souvenirs, as he is suspected by the Conservatives of being "the Kaiser's man."

CANNOT WAIT HIS TURN TO REIGN.

They are widely replaced by the Crown Prince's photographs. Never since he became of age has the Prince so openly opposed his father, and now every one of the Kaiser's peace moves and intrigues is openly deprecated at his son's headquarters from which the world has been given to the "faithful" Press of Berlin.

A limited company with plenty of capital was recently founded to buy up three moribund weeklies which had been dishing up stale scandals. All of these are now appearing as dailies denouncing the Pan-German war aims, the "rapid boxing up of England" and other Pan-German follies. The man behind the whole organisation is the Crown Prince, who, like his father, cannot wait his turn to reign, and is now openly attacking his father for wanting an "unworthy and premature" peace.

WAR DECLARED ON EMPEROR.

The Kaiser, whose former popularity is now replaced by a sort of mournful sympathy, has a majority of the people on his side in his efforts to bring about an "honourable" peace, but the Crown Prince and his gang control everything in Germany that really can influence the inner situation, especially the officer corps, the whole Prussian landed aristocracy, the bureaucracy, and the industrialists of the Rhine Province.

For the first time in the Reventlow article, the Pan-Germans have actually declared war on the Kaiser, and threatened him with the fate of Nicholas II. if he does not obey their commands. The "Frankfurter Zeitung's" reply that the war is not the Kaiser's business, but that of Germany, touches only the fringe of the debate, which if continued as it probably will be, may bring Germany to civil war, and the internal trouble that Germany has so tirelessly tried to stir up in other countries for the benefit of her own monstrous ends.

TAPIOCA GROWING IN PHILIPPINES.

The Philippine Tapioca and Rubber Company, with a capital stock of P100,000, filed incorporation papers in the archives division of the Philippine Library and Museum recently. Mr. W. E. Sherman is the principal capitalist owning P19,500 worth of stock. Others composing the board of directors are: Messrs. Sherman, Paul A. Weems, C. D. Squares, G. A. Thurman, and Major Thomas L. Harrigan. The corporation will engage in the acquisition of agricultural land, plant, grow and mill tapioca, and engage on a large scale in the rubber industry. Of the whole capital, P20,000 has been subscribed and paid in. The rest of the stock will be disposed of at P100 a share. Mr. Squares is the treasurer.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood—and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price, \$1.25 and 50c.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
100, BLOOMINGDALE ST.
HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAKAZUTA, SANO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIMADA, BISAI & OYUBARI COLLIERIES.

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:—

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran, Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Tsuruga, Vladivostok, Hankow, Peking, London, New York, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, and Canton.

Cable Address:—TWASAKI

Codes:—A.1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing & Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macdonald & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown, McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager,

No. 1, PRINCE STREET,

HONGKONG.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry, Locomotives, General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 25 and 27, HING LOO STREET, (2nd Floor, West of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. Hongkong September 4, 1915.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD. WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.

High Class English Jewellery.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley and wheat in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.

THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.

A refreshing and sustaining beverage, ready in an instant by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

In 3 sizes, 1/3, 2/5 and 1 1/2 (in England).

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of

THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,

5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS

ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES

SHIPPING FORMS

WINE LISTS

CIRCULARS

MENUS

PAMPHLETS

INVITATION CARDS

BOOKBINDING.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A.1, A.B.C. 5th Edition Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Walker's Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians, ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

LICENSEE No. 55	THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
	NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	ON REEL BLOCKS	ESTIMATION WEIGHT	ON EAST SPRING TIE	ON WEST SPRING TIE	ON TRAPS
	KOWLOON					
	No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707	100 lbs (100 tons)	12 1/2"	12 1/2"	12 1/2"
	No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271	75	12 1/2"	12 1/2"	12 1/2"
	No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	271	75	12 1/2"	12 1/2"	12 1/2"
	Patent Ship No. 1, Kowloon	267	75	12 1/2"	12 1/2"	12 1/2"
	Patent Ship No. 2, Kowloon	267	75	12 1/2"	12 1/2"	12 1/2"
	TAI-KUO-TSUI					
	Commercial Dock	407	85	12 1/2"	12 1/2"	12 1/2"
	ASIAH KEI					
	West Dock	85	85	12 1/2"	12 1/2"	12 1/2"
	East Dock	85	85	12 1/2"	12 1/2"	12 1/2"

TOWN OFFICE

JUNIOR BUILDINGS

Licensee No. 55 Hongkong

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.
General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.
PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.
Codes used
Bentley's
A. A. C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code
Telegraphic Address
MEXION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on
SATURDAY,
the 23rd June, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,
Comprising:—
A variety of Dress Materials including Blue and White Serge, Alpaca (Blue, Black and White), Prints, Holland White Linen, Drill, &c., &c., Counterpanes, Blankets, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c.
Sun Hats, Panama Hats, Lady's Silk Hoses, &c., &c.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 16, 1917. 1898

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on
SATURDAY,
the 23rd June, 1917, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A CEMENTMENT OF
"MANGANESE PUTTY"
(will be sold in small lots to suit intending purchasers).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 16, 1917. 1899

PUBLIC AUCTION.
BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.
The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria Hongkong Viz:—
ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1866.
Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—3445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$24.45.
Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—675 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
JOHN-SUN, STOKES & MASTER,
Princ's Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CO. LTD.
or to
Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 8, 1917. 1777

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JENKINS & CO. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on
TUESDAY,
the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDAS STREET,
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.
In One Lot
The property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situated near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.
The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1866.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$86.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the Undersigned.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITKIN & Co. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon) on
MONDAY,
the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDAS STREET, Hongkong.
ALL the pieces of ground situated at Yauwatti, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 219.
In One Lot
The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.
The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$30.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator or to the Undersigned.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1830

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITKIN & Co. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon) on
MONDAY,
the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDAS STREET, Hongkong.
ALL the pieces of ground situated at Yauwatti, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 219.
In One Lot
The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.
The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$30.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator or to the Undersigned.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1830

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL"
CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.
PRICE 15 CENTS PER COPY.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JENKINS & CO. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDAS STREET,
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot

The property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situated near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1866.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$86.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the Undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITKIN & Co. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

MONDAY,

the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDAS STREET, Hongkong.

ALL the pieces of ground situated at Yauwatti, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 219.

In One Lot

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.
The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$30.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator or to the Undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1830

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSON.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

SAVARESS'S
SANTAL CAPSULES
Most Certain Cure.
Physicians recommend them.
Of all Diseases.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION
"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.
WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND
The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

THE NEW "PUSH."

BATTLE STORIES FROM ARRAS.

HARRASSING FRITZ.

You can't make Fritz really cheerful, even when you give him what he likes most—food; and you couldn't depress our fellows with a steam-hammer. I realised that when I saw how cheery they were even in the atrocious weather conditions of the last week. Because, mind you, weather means something, in a Push. You can't take a taxi or get inside a bus to avoid it, you know. You've got away from your cookers and your shelters, and whatever the fates send in the shape of weather, why, you're for it, you know, and no chance of escape. But our fellows have been just as jolly about it all as though they were going hay-making in an English field in June—a June that had not gone and lost itself in mid-winter, as this April has.

The speaker was a wounded Lieutenant, just landed in Blighty from the Arras front, and particularly keen to hear of the success of our French comrades in the southern part of the present huge battle ground.

A Sergeant of a Lancashire Regiment, a thick-set, stocky, very determined-looking little man, said:—There's no doubt old Fritz was harassed half out of such wits as he's got by our raids before the push began. Several prisoners told me the same thing about it. They'd stood to for seven consecutive nights, as the result of those raids, and they'd been sending up S.O.S.'s for three nights before our advance. If ever men had the wind properly up, they did. When our gun-fire slackened on Sunday night, they made sure there was no big attack coming but they expected the usual raids, and that's how it was their front line was packed full, where we went over, though I heard that in some parts they were nearly empty. They didn't wait for us to reach them. They just streamed out to meet us, with their hands well up. Some of their M.O.s are pretty good men, and a sight braver than their fighters; for they turned to and set to work on our wounded under a good deal of fire, and upon my word I didn't see that much pluck shown by a single one of Fritz's infantry, and that's a fact. There was one chap, a machine-gunner, and I wondered to see him sticking it as long as he did. But after we'd rushed that gun, and bayoneted the crew, we found the gunner had steel chains on his wrists, made fast to the gun.

A fine upstanding Jock with sea-blue eyes met me with a real Guards' salute, though his head and left arm were bandaged. His Brigade, he said, had attacked east of Arras, and taken four Boche lines with hardly a casualty "to talk about." After that, the German positions were very strong, and their resistance stiffened considerably. Also their officers and N.C.O.s began to drive them, with pretty frequent revolver-shots from behind, instead of surrendering with them, as they had done in the front line.

After Jack had got his two "pockets" his platoon officer ordered him back to have his wounds dressed, and on his way to the rear he fell in with a strange procession: a party of sixty Germans marching alone in fours, with an officer at their head. Jock looked and thought. They went up to the little column, waved his rifle, and halted them.

"Who's in charge here?" he asked.
"I am, Highlander. We've had enough of this war," replied the officer, in idiomatic English.

"Have ye no escort?" was Jock's next question. And then, when the Boche told him they had none, he said pityingly: "Well, then, I'll see lak ye ma self!" And he did, marching at their head like a Sergeant Major, until he reached one of our dressing stations, and was able to hand over his new command to the care of a regular escort.

This same personable Scot said that where he "went over" the ground was almost too hot even for Tanks, and the men were so keen that they out-paced the monster land-ships, and, meeting with less resistance than was expected, pushed on, in many cases well beyond their appointed objectives.

Sergeant B., of the Scots, said the only feature of the advance which had not been practised to perfection was making allowance for the great droves of prisoners. "We hadn't rehearsed that, and I can tell you it was a queer sight to see them 'scuttling' through our reinforcements like frightened rabbits turned out of their earth by ferrets. A lot of them were just boys, and spindly boys at that; and others again were grey-haired men; and taking all ages alike, there was a tremendous lot of 'em wearing spectacles. Specs, and a helmet look queer together, you know. There were some fine big hefty chaps among them, too; and when shells or shrapnel landed near these big chaps, they'd go leaping through the others, like big forwards bustling through a Rugby scrum.

with their eyes rolling, too, like frightened cattle stampeding. You can hardly wonder their own officers call 'em 'cannon fodder'; though it does seem a cruel way of speaking. But they're terribly like brute beasts, you know. Those big chaps, now, I saw several of them ding little fellows right down and trample on them, fairly stamping on them, in their hurry to get away from an unhealthy spot. They're really hardly like men; and, God knows, they've never been treated like men by their own people. Their officers and N.C.O.s beat and kick them, and spit in their faces. I've seen that with my own eyes. And so they kick and trample on each other, like stampeding beasts. Why, one of them who spoke English to me—mind, I don't know that it's true—but he told me that even when they're dead their work isn't done. They are wired together in batches, then, and boiled down in factories as a business, to make fat for munition making, and to feed pigs and poultry, and God knows what beside. Then other folk eat the pigs and poultry, so you may say it's cannibalism, isn't it? This fellow told me Fritz calls his margarine—corpus fat, because they suspect that's what it comes from. 'Pon me word, they don't seem properly human, in a manner of speaking."

Pte. T., of the Canadians, said he had attacked to the right of Neuville St. Vaast. "The ground seemed to be just alive with our barrage, like stock boiling in a pot. Before I got knocked out I only saw one Fritz who was really putting up a fight; trying to resist. He was an old grey-haired chap, looking like sixty; and when he saw how his chest was putting up their hands, he just gave a sort of a grunt, and he threw down his rifle, too; but he did not put his hands up. Seemed more of a man than the others. When we'd got to our objective, another battalion came up behind us, and we shovelled on to another objective, further on. The Fritzies didn't counter-attack till that night, and by then we were properly ready for them, and we did not halt but it across them. They went down just like corn."

AT THE GATES OF GAZA.

HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF SAMSON.

Gaza, which is now menaced by the forces under General Murray, was one of the five cities of the Philistines. They took Samson to Gaza after "the Lord was departed from him," and it was in the city that he performed his "last and greatest feat of strength."

An article in the April number of Palestine describes Gaza as "the bridge-head between Egypt and Palestine." No invasion of Egypt from the north is possible unless it is captured. It was accordingly seized by Alexander the Great on his advance from Syria to Egypt, and by Napoleon on his advance from Egypt to Syria.

It is interesting to remember that it was not until the days of the later Maccabees that the Jews possessed Gaza. They lost it again after thirty years.

Even if Gaza falls to Sir Archibald Murray, it further progress towards Jerusalem will be difficult. The writer in Palestine says:—

It is one of the most difficult countries in the world for offensive military operations. Jerusalem is only some fifty miles from Gaza, but these fifty miles include some of the very best defensive positions to be found anywhere.

If the country had been less strongly fortified by nature, the Jewish state would not have existed as long as it did. In fact, the whole of Judaea is one tremendous natural fortification. The approach from the south across the Negeb is a natural glacis, and Judaea has never been successfully invaded that way.

IN THE CRUCIBLE.

The approaches from the east are equally difficult. The heaviest fighting during the Crusades took place in the narrow valleys between Jerusalem and the sea, and it was owing to the Roman ability for defence that it took the Romans four years to capture the Jewish capital. The Arabs are now friends of the Allies, and their aid would vastly assist the conquest of Palestine.

The military situation would, of course, be greatly improved by a raising of the Arabs, who might attack Palestine from across Jordan. This is the historic line of invasion. The Israelites entered the country from the east, making their way into Samaria by the valley running north-west from Jericho. Further north is the more famous passage across Jordan near Bethan (the Greek Scythopolis), standing at the Jordan end of the great plain of Esdraelon. This was the route usually taken by the northern invasions of Palestine.

Nineveh, the ancient capital of Assyria, is the modern Mosul, and the Assyrian invaders used to take the short route across the desert, now followed by the Bagdad railway, enter Syria proper at Aleppo, and thence came down, south through Damascus, crossing the Jordan near Bethan into the plain of Esdraelon, and so by one of the western exits of the plain into Sharon and Philistia. If we were in possession of Mosul there might be a chance that this ancient line of invasion would again become famous. An invader from the north, but entering the Turkish railway communications and taking the Turkish in the rear, would greatly simplify the military problem of the conquest of Palestine.

STORIES OF A GENERAL.

EPISODES OF THE KAISER AND GENERAL SIR W. ROBERTSON.

There are some interesting stories in Sir George Younghusband's book of reminiscences. One of the best of them concerns the Kaiser. On one occasion, Sir George tells us, he paid a visit to Salisbury Cathedral shortly after the German Emperor had been there, and a policeman on duty told him an amusing anecdote about the Emperor's theatrical behaviour:

"The Emperor went in and visited the Cathedral, and whilst he was in, it got about that the German Emperor was here. So a small crowd, mostly boys, collected round the car to see him when he came out. After the Emperor had got into the car, someone in the crowd said:—

"Three cheers for the German Emperor."

"So a few boys cheered; boys is ready to cheer anything."

"The Emperor stood up in the car and took off his hat and bowed, and then he made a speech something like this:

"Citizens of the town of Salisbury. I have just visited your beautiful and ancient cathedral, and my only sorrow is that I am not an Englishman that I might claim to be a part owner of it."

"And, sir," he continued, "the Emperor got so moved with his own words that the tears poured down his face. So the boys cheered again, and off he drove."

Sir William Robertson, whom Sir George first met as a young man working in the office of the Intelligence Branch at Simla, is another notable figure in Sir George's reminiscences.

He had recently been promoted from the ranks, and was then a Second Lieutenant. An extraordinarily hard-working and zealous officer, he struck one, but never in the wildest imagination of anyone, certainly not in Sir William's own modest dreams, did we see before us the great brain that was to direct a European War. One day in office he remarked:

"I have no friends or interest, and not a bob in the world; and what becomes of me after this job is over God only knows."

One of the most entertaining chapters in the book is that on "Mess Customs."

It is not generally known to civilians that there are regiments in the British Army in which the King's health is not drunk. "The origin of this omission is that these regiments were in ancient days so undoubtedly loyal to the King, that they were exempted from the toast of the toast." In other regiments, the toast is drunk sitting, as it is in the Navy.


In Welsh regiments, everyone in the mess who has not previously done so has to "pass the leek"—that is, eat a raw onion at dinner on St. David's Day while the regimental goat is held behind him by two drummer-boys, and other drummers "beat a fanfare."

Dining ones on this auspicious occasion with the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers there was an Italian Roman Catholic priest present, evidently injured to this rich diet, who thought that he was meant to eat the whole plateful of leeks, which he proceeded to do with great gusto. And the more he ate, the more everyone cheered him, and the more they cheered, the more the priest smiled, and the more he ate: till at last everyone was in hysterics. Which hilarity so weakened the two boys holding the goat that they let him slip. Whereupon he promptly charged the next thing ahead which happened to be the holy father's chair and over went that zealous prelate backwards. For a few moments there was a fine melody of drummer boys, priest, drums, goat, and onions.

BIG GAME SHOOTING IN INDIA.

At a meeting of the Zoological Society Mr. Alfred Ezra gave a lecture illustrated by lantern slides on "Big Game Shooting in India." He said that in that country the grass was so tall that it was quite impossible to do any shooting on foot, and it was all done from the backs of elephants. Both the animals and their drivers were highly trained, and on occasion, as when the Maharaja wanted a guest to have first shot, the tiger could be beaten out to any particular spot desired. It was a country where one came across tiger, bear, rhino, buffalo, bison, swamp deer, and other game, and one advantage of hunting on the back of an elephant was that the animal, being accustomed to see wild elephants about, took no notice. Only a good elephant would stand the charge of a tiger, hardly any would stand that of a rhino. Out of eighty in the Maharaja's stables only half a dozen would do this. The mahout was partly responsible for the fact; if he had confidence in the man with the gun, he would make the elephant stand; but if he thought the sportsman was a poor shot, and the elephant stood a chance of being gored, he would just touch the animal behind the ears with his toes, when the elephant would at once turn round and trot off.

During the shooting season the elephant had a hard time of it; he would go out at six in the morning and not come home till eight at night. Then he would have to fetch his own fodder, and go perhaps miles for it. It might be ten at night when he got home and commenced feeding. Every elephant had three servants to wait on him—there was the chief man, who was in "charge" during the shooting; the second man, to whose care the elephant was turned over when he returned; and a little boy, one of whose



JOHNNIE WALKER
"White Label" 5 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label" 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label" 12 years old.
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.
Agents General, CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.
JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., 100, WILKINSON STREET, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

The Signature.

To distinguish the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce from the many imitations, see that the signature of LEA & PERRINS appears in White across the Red label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., Fruit Salt Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE

functions was to feed the elephant with rice. This was given in addition to the fodder which the elephant ate when stabled. The boy would wrap some rice in hay, and give this to the elephant. This performance would go on by the hour. To mount the elephant one sometimes got on by the head, but usually by the tail; the elephant puts out his leg, and you scrambled on to his back. The elephant loved the bath, and the more he was scrubbed the more he enjoyed it. When he came out he was beautifully oiled so that his back should not go wrong. If that happened, he was probably spoiled for the shooting season. The shooting season lasted about six weeks; during the rest of the year the elephant did practically nothing unless he was used for catching other elephants.



WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

TUESDAY,
the 26th June, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street,
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, PICTURES,

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single, Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

Also
Tennis Poles and Netting, Porcelain Coffer Cabinet, Enamelled Bath, Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, Perambulators, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
TERMS:—Cash
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 20, 1917.

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
the 27th and 28th June, 1917, at 10 a.m. each day, at E.M. Naval Yard, and at the Kowloon Depot,
The Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling Stores, also at the Kowloon Depot, will commence on **THURSDAY,** 28th instant about 11 a.m.

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES.

Comprising:—
Old and Surplus Naval Stores.—One Coal Lighter (carrying capacity 150 Tons), Various Ships and Boats Fittings, Fan Engines, Canvas Hoses, Coir Cordage, Paperstuffs, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Boat Oars, Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Bedsteads, Electric Cable, Old Steel Tubes, Old Iron and Steel, Mineral and Olive Oil, Gas Cylinders, etc., etc.

Old and Surplus Victualling Stores.—Provisions, Seamen's Clothing, Blankets, Officers' Mess Traps, (A quantity of Electro-plated Articles and Table Linen), Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Cooperage Articles, Oak Staves, etc., etc.

Terms of Sale.—As detailed in the Catalogue.
Catalogue will be issued.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, June 20, 1917.

THE CALENDAR.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, June 22:
Anniversary of the King's Coronation.
SATURDAY, June 23:
Princes of Wales' Birthday (1894).
Dragon Boat Festival.
10.20 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Stock at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
Noon.—Auction of Manganese Putty at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
SUNDAY, June 24:
Midsummer Day.
WEDNESDAY, June 27:
Entry close for Third Gymkhana.
THURSDAY, June 28:
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.
MONDAY, July 1:
Dominion Day, Canada.
TUESDAY, July 2:
1.30 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1917.

WHEN PREMIUM BONDS ARE NOT A GAMBLE.

War Loan lotteries which have been organised unofficially, but with the sanction of the Government of India, appear to have met with such a degree of success that the Premium Bond suggestion is receiving an increased amount of public attention not only in India but in other parts of the East and also at home. One small scheme run by a Syndicate is in operation in the Federated Malay States, and the Straits Settlements. In Colombo a Bill is before the Legislative Council which provides for raising a fifteen million rupee loan in premium bonds at three per cent interest, to be placed at the disposal of the Home Government for war purposes. A Singapore contemporary commenting upon this legislative proposal remarks: "What ever else any one might say about our late Governor (Sir JAMES ANDERSON, now Governor of Ceylon) it is certain no one would dream of accusing him of levity of principle or of pandering to gambling; and it may be assumed therefore that he is satisfied that a premium bond scheme is not an encouragement to unthriftiness or loose living."

Rangoon Municipality is seeking the sanction of the Government of Burma to a premium bond scheme. The Municipality suggest paying interest at the rate of two per cent on an issue of Rs. 50 lakhs and distributing prizes totalling one and three-quarter lakhs per annum at annual drawings over a period of thirty years, at the expiration of which the bonds would all have been redeemed. It is interesting in view of these schemes to recall a statement made by Sir WILLIAM MEYER recently at Bombay when he was asked his opinion as to the desirability of the adoption of the premium bond system in connection with future Government loans. "A great deal," said the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, "depends on what you mean by a premium bond system. If it means a system under which there is a markedly low rate of interest as compared with market conditions with a relatively large amount of money given away as prizes, then it becomes a gamble and the Government, though it may occasionally wink at a gamble by others, can hardly set up a gambling shop of its own. Apart, too, from the moral objection, you could not expect banks, companies, and so on, to put money into a loan in which there was so low a rate of interest; it would not be a desirable investment for them. If, however, you mean a system under which there shall be a fair rate of interest with an additional flip in the shape of prize money, well, then, I have an open mind on the subject and am willing to consider the matter in connection with next year's loan."

One of the leading British papers of India commenting on this statement, said: "There is much to be said for the issue of premium bonds on the basis of, say, four per cent interest with annual prizes, and we think it quite possible that a trial of the system on some such lines may be made in India." Mr. BONAR LAW, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has also declared himself to have an "open mind" on the matter, and it seems quite within the bounds of possibility that the Imperial Government may yet resort to this means of raising money for there is every probability that the Premium Bond would make a far stronger appeal to the wage earning class than the war Savings Certificate.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Yesterday was the fifty-sixth birthday of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

The Calcutta branch of the N.Y.K. subscribed half a million rupees to the Indian war loan.

To-morrow and Friday, June 21st and 22nd, are equal in length from sunrise to sunset and are the longest days of this year.

Colonel John Ward, M.P., was an interested spectator of the murder trial at the Criminal Sessions today. He occupied a seat on the Bench beside the Chief Justice.

The body of a Chinese tallyman was found floating in the harbour, and sent to the Public Mortuary. The deceased was last seen alive on the 17th instant.

Special performances are being given to-morrow afternoon and evening in the Victoria Theatre in aid of the funds of the Portuguese School in this colony. These benefit performances are under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor, H.E. General Ventris and Commodore Sandeman. Among those who will contribute to the entertainment are Mr. Bruno Reba, Mr. F. Latimer, Mr. Morbey, Mr. Louis Meo, Mr. A. B. Allen, Mr. E. G. d'Aquino and others.

THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

CHANG HSUN IN DIFFICULTIES.

The latest telegrams from Peking indicate that no basis of settlement has yet been found. Several provinces intimated their willingness to support a Cabinet formed by Li King Hi but the opposition of other provinces has caused Li to definitely decide not to accept the office.

Wong Sze Chun has been again approached, but resolutely refuses either to become Premier or to join the Cabinet.

It is reported that General Chang Hsun now proposes to call a conference at Peking of representatives of all the provinces to discuss the solution of the crisis. This proposal is taken to indicate that Chang Hsun is finding it impossible to arrange a settlement and is very anxious to remove responsibility from his shoulders.

The President has asked Chang Hsun what can be done if Li King Hi will not accept the Premiership, and Chang Hsun has replied that the only thing to be done is to ask Chu Sui Chong or Tuan Ki Sui to take the office.

PROSPEROUS JAPANESE COMPANIES.

A dividend of 35 per cent per annum will be declared by the Toyo Cotton Spinning Company for the current half year.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice.

Yau Chan was indicted on a charge of murdering his adopted mother at a village near Kongmoon on May 6, 1917.

The Attorney-General appeared for the prosecution and the accused, who pleaded not guilty, was defended by Dr. Fattang Tinsack Cheong.

The jurymen were:—Messrs. W. A. Stephens, W. Healey, S. Musso, F. J. Murray, D. L. Lyle, G. Ludin, and F. M. X. de Figueiredo.

The Attorney-General, outlining the case, said that the murder, according to the Crown evidence, took place at the village of Chin Wan which was at the foot of the slopes of Tai Mo Shan, on the coast between Lai Chi Kok and Castle Peak. The deceased, who was a woman of about 52 years of age, lived at the village with her adopted son—the prisoner—his wife and three small children. The woman adopted the prisoner from another branch of her husband's family about ten years ago, and they had lived together since then. Various witnesses would tell them that the relations between the prisoner and the deceased had not been very harmonious, and there had been quarrels between them at various times. On May 6th, a neighbour who lives in a house within hearing of anything taking place in the prisoner's house, was working in her house and there were a number of small children playing outside her door. She heard sounds of quarrelling and the persons she heard were the deceased and the prisoner. This neighbour went to the deceased's house and when she was just inside the front door she saw the prisoner. When he saw her he said that nothing had happened and said, "Go away, go away!" The neighbour went away and the prisoner closed the door and the door closed on the life of the prisoner's mother. Nobody except the prisoner and a small boy saw what happened behind that closed door and no one ever saw the deceased alive again. The curtain fell there and when it rose it rose in the shop of the deceased's brother. Shortly after this quarrel the brother was startled by the appearance of the prisoner. The prisoner went into the brother's shop and said that his mother was dead. He said that she had fallen and was killed. It was rather important to note that the prisoner stated that his mother had fallen from the cock loft. The brother's wife went to the deceased's house and she found the body lying in the kitchen in a pool of blood and she found there, then, or later, near the body, a blood-stained chopper and a blood-stained piece of firewood. The deceased was dressed in her ordinary clothes. The body was not found near the cock loft. Three other witnesses also saw the body lying there. The Attorney-General said he thought he could show the jury that the prisoner's story was impossible. In the first place at the time of day this happened the deceased would be in her kitchen preparing the evening meal; she had been in the fields all day and would return about 4 or 5 o'clock in the evening. Four persons saw the body lying in the kitchen, in a pool of blood with the chopper beside her. The jury would see from photographs that it was most unlikely that anybody could fall from the cock loft. The deceased had very serious injuries, and after she had fallen down the stair case one would expect to find blood on the stairs. It was most unlikely that her injuries could have been caused by a short fall down the stairs; she would not have had a broken jaw, a chest wound and broken ribs. The prisoner had a wound on the back of his hand. The woman had some property—fields, cows, etc.—and according to Chinese custom the prisoner would have inherited this property on the death of his mother. He did not allege that this murder was premeditated. The relations between the prisoner and deceased were strained and they had quarrelled, and he suggested that when that happened the prisoner became exasperated and in a fit of rage picked up the chopper and killed his mother.

Dr. Macfarlane, the Government Bacteriologist, gave evidence of his examination of the stains on the clothes, the chopper and the piece of firewood. He found the stains to be of human blood.

Mr. R. G. Grey, of the Public Works Department, gave evidence of superintending the photographing of the house and also as to the disposition of the rooms in the house.

Dr. McKenny stated that he examined the prisoner at Victoria Gaol, and found an abrasion on the prisoner's hand which might have been caused by a blunt-pointed instrument. The marks were about three days old. There was also a bruise on the prisoner's right forearm sustained about the same time as the wound on the hand.

Dr. Smalley then gave evidence as to the injuries found inflicted on the murdered woman. He described the various wounds and stated that he did not think they could all have been caused by such a fall. It would be necessary to fall from a considerable height to cause such wounds.

In reply to the Attorney-General, the witness stated that death was due to hemorrhage, fracture of the skull and shock.

The case is proceeding.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG AND HIS WAR TAX UNDERTAKING.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

SIR—At the last meeting of the Legislative Council the Governor did me the honour of giving prominence to my undertaking to pay for my tenants the increased war rates shortly to come into force.

It has occurred to me that certain properties belonging to me are rented to corporations, companies, firms and shops who can well afford to pay the tax themselves. Obviously, the undertaking of which His Excellency spoke applied to residential properties in the occupation of those persons in whose behalf the Honourable Mr. Shevan put forward such a forceful and eloquent plea. I, therefore, assume that the public companies etc., mentioned will not care to take advantage of my offer for the remission of the special War Rate, but will only be too glad to co-operate in any scheme to raise additional contributions to His Majesty's Government for war purposes.

In that belief, may I solicit the good offices of your paper to announce that if any of my tenants care to refund to me the special War Rate when payable I promise to hand over all such refunds to be applied to war charities, and with your permission, Mr. Editor, will acknowledge them in your columns.

As far as concerns properties leased by me for occupation otherwise than by my immediate lessees, I desire to make it clear that my engagement to pay the tax holds good only on condition that the immediate landlords make no increase in the rents of any of their tenants for the period for which the tax is paid.

Yours faithfully,
R. HO TUNG.
Hongkong, 20th June 1917.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The much-coveted Victoria Cross was instituted in 1856, but the award includes the deeds of valour performed in the Crimean War. It takes the form of a Maltese Cross, measuring 1.25 in. sq. and is made of bronze. It is attached by a V to a bar, upon which is a sprig of laurel and the ribbon is blue for the Navy and red for the Army. For the Crimea 111 were awarded, 182 for the Mutiny, fifteen for New Zealand, sixteen for Afghanistan, twenty-three for Zululand, eleven for the Punjab Frontier, and seventy-eight for the Boer War, 520 being earned altogether from 1854 to 1902. During that time the Royal Navy, including the Indian, have earned forty-one; the 9th Lancashire, thirteen; the Royal Artillery, including Indian, forty-three; the Royal Engineers, including Indian, twenty-seven; the 24th South Wales Borderers, sixteen; the Black Watch, ten; the King's Royal Rifle, thirteen; the 7th Perthshire Volunteers, eight; the 10th Battalion Scottish Rifles, ten; the Rifle Brigade, fifteen; the R.A.M.C., thirteen; the Gordon Highlanders, eleven; the Seaforth, eleven; and the Bengal Staff Corps, eighteen, while three have been awarded to civilians in the Bengal Civil Service.

ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs out a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A DANGEROUS DOG.

Ho Wing, Comptroller of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, who resides at No. 62 Bonham Road, was summoned before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning to answer the charge of keeping a dog accustomed to annoy passengers on bicycles.

Mr. Lo appeared as solicitor for the defendant and pleaded not guilty on behalf of his client.

The complainant, Mr. O. F. Labatt, Assistant Government Analyst, deposed that a large brown chow dog belonging to the defendant had attacked him (the witness) on many occasions. The owner of the dog was aware that the animal was dangerous. This fact was demonstrated on the 9th instant. At about noon on that day, whilst the witness was riding his motor-cycle in Park Road, the defendant's dog attacked him more fiercely than usual, causing him to fall from his motor-cycle. The witness sustained an injury to his leg as a result of the fall and his motor-cycle was smashed. Once, whilst the witness was passing the defendant's residence on foot he was attacked by the dog and had to defend himself with his stick.

When cross-questioned by Mr. Lo, the witness admitted that on several occasions, when attacked by the dog, he had kicked the animal.

Mr. Lo stated until he received a letter from the witness complaining of the dog his client was unaware that the dog was causing anyone annoyance; notwithstanding that his client denied all liability, he would have been pleased to compensate the complainant for any injury he may have sustained as a result of the dog's misbehaviour, had it not been for the threatening character of the complainant's letter.

Lieut. J. R. Jones, R.G.A., testified that he was in the habit of riding a motor-cycle on Park Road quite regularly and on many occasions the defendant's dog had rushed at him. As many as fifty different times the witness had only avoided an accident with the great difficulty. On one occasion, when he was riding on Park Road with Mr. H. Maxwell on the back of his motor-cycle, the dog attacked him so fiercely that it was necessary for him to stop his machine. Mr. Maxwell then dismounted and chased the dog with a bamboo pole. On this occasion an accident was avoided only by the skilful driving. The witness added that the dog had not only attacked him whilst he was riding his motor-cycle, but whilst he was on foot and it also attacked his dog.

Mr. Lo (to the witness). Did the dog ever bite you?

Witness: I took jolly good care not to give him the chance.

Mr. H. Maxwell, a master at Queen's College, stated that practically every time he passed the defendant's house on his motor-cycle he was attacked by the defendant's dog. The dog was in the habit of hiding behind the doorway of the house and then suddenly rushing out at the witness. On one occasion the dog tried to bite his legs and witness chased the animal through the defendant's house. In the defendant's house he met a man who admitted that the dog was dangerous, but explained that he did not like to kill the animal as it was a good watch dog.

Upon being cross-questioned by Mr. Lo, witness described the man he had met in the defendant's house as being an elderly gentleman with a beard.

Mr. A. N. D. Pullen, an apothecary at the Government Civil Hospital, deposed that defendant's dog had also caused him considerable annoyance.

The defendant said that previously to receiving the complainant's letter regarding the dog, he had heard no complaints concerning the animal. There was no one dwelling in his house who wore a beard. He kept three dogs. The complainant asked the defendant if any of the amahs or coolies employed in his household had informed him of the trouble the dog was causing.

The defendant replied that he had received no information to that effect.

The complainant then informed the magistrate that he had frequently asked the defendant's servants to keep the dog in the house whilst he passed. The servants, however, had merely laughed and treated the matter as a huge joke. Mr. Lo addressed the magistrate on behalf of his client and His Worship remarked that now that the defendant

was aware of the annoyance his dog was causing, he (the magistrate) believed that there would be no more trouble regarding the matter.
A fine of ten dollars was imposed.

A BROKEN RICKSHAW COOLIE CHARGED.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning, Mr. E. Ormiston's private rickshaw coolie was charged with causing an obstruction and also with refusing to obey the directions of a police constable in uniform.

Mr. W. L. Shenton, who appeared as solicitor for the defendant, pleaded not guilty on behalf of his client.

Mr. Shenton informed the magistrate that he would need time to prepare his case, and asked that the defendant be remanded. In making the application, Mr. Shenton intimated that he might issue a cross-summons for assault against the Indian police constable who had arrested his client. Whilst the alleged offence occurred on the 18th instant, his client, who was first summoned and subsequently charged, was yesterday taken out of the shafts without being previously warned that he was liable to arrest. The defendant's employer was an exchange broker and his rickshaw was most important to his business. The defendant's sudden apprehension had therefore caused Mr. Ormiston considerable inconvenience.

At this point the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. C. McL. Messer), who appeared to represent the Police, objected to Mr. Shenton making a statement before the case was heard.

Mr. Shenton then asked the magistrate to note two objections for the defence—one of assault, and the other of unwarranted arrest.

His Worship noted the two objections and formally adjourned the case until next Tuesday morning.

ROBBERY FROM A LITTLE GIRL.

(GIRL.)

In Mr. Wood's Court yesterday a Chinese was remanded on the charge of being in the unlawful possession of a gold mounted rattan bangle.

A little girl, eight years of age, residing at No. 9 McGregor Street, read an account of the case in a Chinese paper and in consequence appeared at the Central Police Station and identified a bangle as one which was recently snatched from her by a man in the street. When confronted by the child, the defendant admitted that he was the thief who had stolen her bangle, and said he was very sorry that he committed the offence. The charge against the defendant was then amended to one of larceny and when the case was again brought before Mr. Wood this morning, His Worship imposed a sentence of twelve months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

MAN POWER FROM MALAYA.

SIX HUNDRED RESPOND TO THE CALL.

An official report to date on the results in Malaya of the recent Man-Power Appeal issued by the Government of Straits Settlements and F.M.S. has been published. In communicating it to the Press the military representative says:—

In addition to the reports of the different Advisory Committees issued from time to time, a preliminary list of 323 names of those volunteering from the F.M.S. has been published; also a list of 62 Singapore men (including 19 of Eastern birth) who have been recommended for service.

The present list brings the figures for the F.M.S. and Singapore up to date, while names of those who have volunteered from Penang, Province Wellesley, Malacca, Johore and neighbouring countries are now published for the first time.

Up to the present, the total number of Europeans in Malaya who have come forward voluntarily under the present Man-Power Scheme since January 1, 1917, is 670 of whom 219 have already been accepted for service (161 recommended for commissioned rank), 272 have been rejected for various reasons and the balance of 80 odd may be considered a potential "acceptance."

To this should be added the 19 men of Eastern birth who have now been accepted for service.

In round figures, the voluntary system has resulted in 600 volunteering, of whom 300 have been allowed to go (240 already gone, 60 to go within the next few months), and 300 told to stay.

SAFE SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp, colic or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it. If you are subject to attacks of this kind, for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KORE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at special rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, Etc. apply to—
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Superintendents.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.
"MEXICO MARU" Leaving June.
"HAWAII MARU" Leaving July.FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Amoy and Tientsin.
"RISHU MARU" Thursday, 21st June, at 8 a.m.
"JOSHIN MARU" Monday, 25th June, at 10 a.m.
"AMAKUSA MARU" Tuesday, 26th June, at Noon.
Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND").

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD").

Joint Service between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

STEAMERS

TO SAIL

"PRINSES JULIANA" 28th June.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, AGENTS.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANAL.

With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.

For Freight & further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly		

For freight and further particulars apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sail on or about

For Sailing dates Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HANKOW	Hankow	June 21, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	June 21, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	KUMIKOW	June 22, at Noon
FAKHAI & HAIPHONG	HAIPHONG	June 22, at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TRIAN	June 23, at Noon
SHANGHAI	SUNSHING	June 24, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" & "Tein." Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on "Taming" and "Tein."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chenai," "Yingchow," "Shantung," "Sinkiang" and "Sunning," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	THURSDAY, June 21, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, June 23, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	CHIPSING	TUESDAY, June 26, Daylight
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	SATURDAY, June 30, at Noon
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE:—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo. Under State Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. JAPAN, 6,013 tons, Capt. J. R. O'Sullivan, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on the 19th June.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

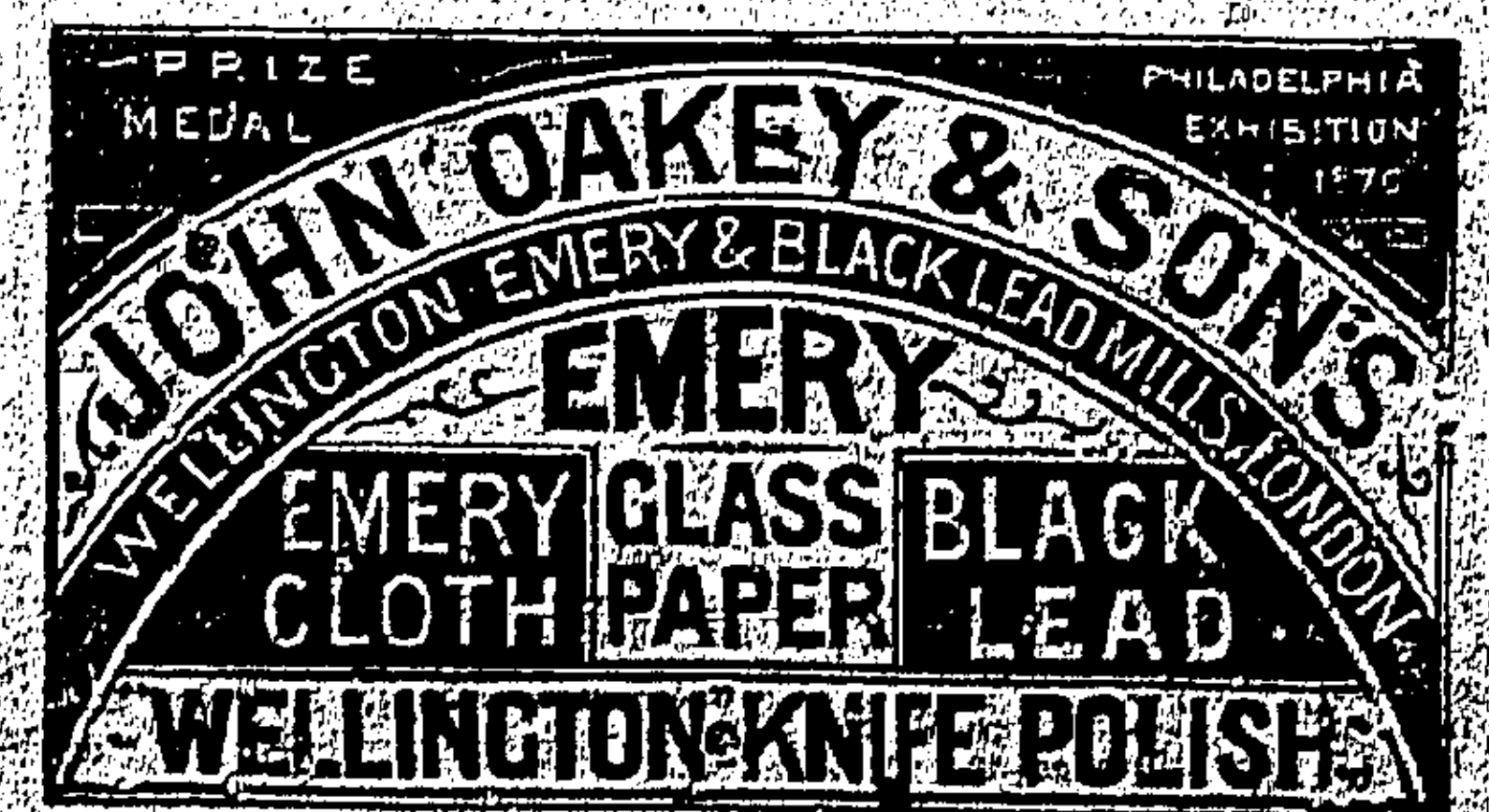
For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD., AGENTS.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of blood impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No agent is so fitted into the system as it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with, removing all blotches, pimples, spots, scurvy, eczema, and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and scaling, itching, pruritus, and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poisons, eczema, leprosy, and all other blood diseases, and restores the system to its normal state. It is a powerful, but gentle, and quickly removes long-standing rheumatism, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, but never the precursor of consumption.

VETARZO BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. See our literature for full particulars. Send stamped envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for Trial Bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 100, CANNON ST., LONDON. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for the extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO REMEDIES and sold by DOBBS, Cash Chemists.



JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED, 100, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 22nd June at 12 Noon.
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 26th June at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship, SUWA MARU,

having arrived, consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by mark and delivery can be obtained at once as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 24th June, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees; and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, June 18, 1917. 1892.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

TANG YUK DESTINE, successor to

the late SIEN TING.

14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

AGENTS:

LONDON:—WILLIAM SLATER, 42 "Great" Russell Street, W.C. F. ALGAR, 11 & 12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. T. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd., 103, Queen's Road, Victoria St. CLARKE, SON & PLATT, 85 Great Church St. E.C. G. STREET & Co., Ltd., 80, Cornhill, GORRARD & GORRARD, 15 St. Bride St., E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 100, Fleet Street, C. MITCHELL & Co., 20, Abchurch Lane, E.C. D. J. KETTER & Co., 5, Whitechapel St., E.C. MATTHEW & CROWTHER, Ltd., 10, 11 & 12 New Bridge St., E.C.

SCOTLAND:—FRED. I. SIMON, 8, North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—MATTHEW FRANK & Co., 18 Rue de la Grange, Bateli, Paris.

NEW YORK:—T. B. BROWN, Ltd., 20, Wall Street, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAS & BLACK, San Francisco.

FOOCHOW:—BROOKER & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & JOHNS, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE ASSOCIATED CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—KELLY & WALES, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—A. S. WATSON & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI:—Messrs. KELLY & WALES, Ltd.

JAPAN:—Messrs. KELLY & WALES, Ltd., Kobe and Yokohama.

CANTON:—PARK & Co.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD., 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

'CHINA MAIL' OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE SOMETHING HOME, AND TRUST KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Fri., 22nd June.
PERSIA MARU	9,000-14 knots	Tues., 3rd July.
KOREA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Tues., 17th July.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Fri., 27th July.
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Fri., 10th August.
NIPPON MARU	11,000-15 knots	Sat., 25th August.

First Class to London £34s. (£71-10-0) Return £86s. (£192)

"San Francisco £93s. " £84s. 5s.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sallua Cruz,

Bahia, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer Tons & Speed Sailing

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

T. DAIGO, AGENT.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375. KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Displacement	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	SHINABA MARU	Capt. Higo, Tons 12,000	MONDAY, 18th July, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU	Capt. Itano, Tons 16,000	MONDAY, 2nd July at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	Capt. Tominga, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 18th July at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI AND KOBE	BOMBAY MARU	Capt. Shimohara, Tons 6,000	SATURDAY, 23rd June.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & BANGGOL.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO.

*Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For dates of departure and further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, E. MORE, Manager.

Tel. Nos. 221 & 222.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKE PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles 1917	Due London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transit)
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Perth Furnished with an Electric Bunking Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

SATURDAY, 23rd JUNE-WEDNESDAY, SEPT 5th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st and 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Or to Teles & Co., Owners.

General Agents

PECULIARITIES OF THE WAR.

POWER AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRESS.

SPEECH BY GENERAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

There was a great and unique gathering at the Newspaper Press Fund at home recently.

Lord Northcliffe, who presided, said the anniversary donation of £5,500 was a record.

General Sir William Robertson (Chief of the General Staff) was the principal speaker. He emphasised how much the officers in high commands needed the constant support of the people at home.

He acknowledged the Army's great debt to the Navy, which was playing an essential and vital part in the war. He paid a tribute to those few seamen who were silently and heroically engaged in mine sweeping, and other hazardous enterprises.

Referring to the soldiers who first went to France, he said they had been battered, bruised, and sometimes beaten to their knees, but they never have been beaten in spirit, and under Field-Marshal French's guidance had rendered possible the success since achieved by the troops under Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

THE WAR'S PECULIARITIES.

Every war has its peculiarities, and no war so differed from its predecessors as the present one. Aeroplanes had entirely changed the character of the operations.

The enormous masses of artillery rendered the preparation for battle a long process, requiring an elaborate system of transport. We had expended in the past five or six weeks 200,000 tons of ammunition in France alone, and conveyed thither 500,000 tons of stone per week to mend the roads. To this was due the tremendous amount of railway work, and he wished to acknowledge the services of the railway managers and employees who had gone to France to do the work.

The greatest peculiarity of the war was the colossal numbers engaged, amounting to something like 24,000,000. In the war of 1870 the armies numbered 100,000 to 200,000 each. At Gravelotte, where the casualties were the highest, they reached 20,000 on both sides. For the whole war the total of killed and wounded was below 500,000. In the present war the killed alone are counted by the million. It was not a war between armies, but between nations, and there was no man or woman in the Empire who was not doing something to win or lose the war. A man of distinction had told him the other day that he estimated that in the present war 25 per cent. of the weight was represented by the military strength and 75 per cent. by non-military things, such as agriculture, shipping, food and diplomacy.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENT.

"That brings me," General Robertson continued, "to my last point—the power and responsibility of the Press. Not long ago the war correspondent was regarded by most soldiers, putting it mildly, as a nuisance. That was not the case to-day, and no one more than the soldier realised the value of the Press as a factor. This is also part of the great transformation character of the war. Formerly the correspondent thought his chief object was to supply thrilling, graphic, and sensational stories of the fighting, and in a few notable exceptions he devoted himself to keeping the public amused and interested rather than to educating his readers. That is all changed. We to-day are fighting a war upon the issue of which depends our imperial existence, and regarding the necessity and righteousness of which none, except a few cranks, and a few other not very significant people, has any doubt.

"The war started America has exported to Europe vast quantities of wheat, reaching a high mark of 32,000,000 bushels in 1915. Last year the total fell to 24,000,000 bushels. Before the war it ran slightly less than 100,000,000 bushels.

"If a statement accompanying its report of the Agricultural Department declared that, although the winter wheat crop condition is the poorest on record, crop conditions otherwise are favourable.

"The extent of the ploughing and planting done by May, the statement said, was above the average. In 1912 the winter wheat crop fell below 400,000,000 bushels, the lowest since 1904, but notwithstanding this low production of winter wheat the spring wheat crops and total production of all crops in that year were the largest on record.

"The Department is making every effort to educate the American people to a greater use of cornmeal for bread. Except in the South it never has supplanted wheat for bread. Department officials believe America must turn to corn to release wheat from shipment abroad if the Allies are to be fed and Germany to be defeated.

"The Allies' wheat requirements for the coming year are put at 600,000,000 bushels as a minimum. The United States will be asked to supply more than half that amount. Wheat crops in other parts of the world are poor. The Argentine crop failed, and home consumption will require the entire yield. Canada's production is confined chiefly to a spring crop of normally about 200,000,000 bushels, much of which is available for export.

"Since the war started America has exported to Europe vast quantities of wheat, reaching a high mark of 32,000,000 bushels in 1915. Last year the total fell to 24,000,000 bushels. Before the war it ran slightly less than 100,000,000 bushels.

"If a statement accompanying its report of the Agricultural Department declared that, although the winter wheat crop condition is the poorest on record, crop conditions otherwise are favourable.

"The extent of the ploughing and planting done by May, the statement said, was above the average. In 1912 the winter wheat crop fell below 400,000,000 bushels, the lowest since 1904, but notwithstanding this low production of winter wheat the spring wheat crops and total production of all crops in that year were the largest on record.

"The Department is making every effort to educate the American people to a greater use of cornmeal for bread. Except in the South it never has supplanted wheat for bread. Department officials believe America must turn to corn to release wheat from shipment abroad if the Allies are to be fed and Germany to be defeated.

"The Allies' wheat requirements for the coming year are put at 600,000,000 bushels as a minimum. The United States will be asked to supply more than half that amount. Wheat crops in other parts of the world are poor. The Argentine crop failed, and home consumption will require the entire yield. Canada's production is confined chiefly to a spring crop of normally about 200,000,000 bushels, much of which is available for export.

"Since the war started America has exported to Europe vast quantities of wheat, reaching a high mark of 32,000,000 bushels in 1915. Last year the total fell to 24,000,000 bushels. Before the war it ran slightly less than 100,000,000 bushels.

"If a statement accompanying its report of the Agricultural Department declared that, although the winter wheat crop condition is the poorest on record, crop conditions otherwise are favourable.

"The extent of the ploughing and planting done by May, the statement said, was above the average. In 1912 the winter wheat crop fell below 400,000,000 bushels, the lowest since 1904, but notwithstanding this low production of winter wheat the spring wheat crops and total production of all crops in that year were the largest on record.

"The Department is making every effort to educate the American people to a greater use of cornmeal for bread. Except in the South it never has supplanted wheat for bread. Department officials believe America must turn to corn to release wheat from shipment abroad if the Allies are to be fed and Germany to be defeated.

"The Allies' wheat requirements for the coming year are put at 600,000,000 bushels as a minimum. The United States will be asked to supply more than half that amount. Wheat crops in other parts of the world are poor. The Argentine crop failed, and home consumption will require the entire yield. Canada's production is confined chiefly to a spring crop of normally about 200,000,000 bushels, much of which is available for export.

"Since the war started America has exported to Europe vast quantities of wheat, reaching a high mark of 32,000,000 bushels in 1915. Last year the total fell to 24,000,000 bushels. Before the war it ran slightly less than 100,000,000 bushels.

"If a statement accompanying its report of the Agricultural Department declared that, although the winter wheat crop condition is the poorest on record, crop conditions otherwise are favourable.

"The extent of the ploughing and planting done by May, the statement said, was above the average. In 1912 the winter wheat crop fell below 400,000,000 bushels, the lowest since 1904, but notwithstanding this low production of winter wheat the spring wheat crops and total production of all crops in that year were the largest on record.

"The Department is making every effort to educate the American people to a greater use of cornmeal for bread. Except in the South it never has supplanted wheat for bread. Department officials believe America must turn to corn to release wheat from shipment abroad if the Allies are to be fed and Germany to be defeated.

"The Allies' wheat requirements for the coming year are put at 600,000,000 bushels as a minimum. The United States will be asked to supply more than half that amount. Wheat crops in other parts of the world are poor. The Argentine crop failed, and home consumption will require the entire yield. Canada's production is confined chiefly to a spring crop of normally about 200,000,000 bushels, much of which is available for export.

"Since the war started America has exported to Europe vast quantities of wheat, reaching a high mark of 32,000,000 bushels in 1915. Last year the total fell to 24,000,000 bushels. Before the war it ran slightly less than 100,000,000 bushels.

"If a statement accompanying its report of the Agricultural Department declared that, although the winter wheat crop condition is the poorest on record, crop conditions otherwise are favourable.

"The extent of the ploughing and planting done by May, the statement said, was above the average. In 1912 the winter wheat crop fell below 400,000,000 bushels, the lowest since 1904, but notwithstanding this low production of winter wheat the spring wheat crops and total production of all crops in that year were the largest on record.

"The Department is making every effort to educate the American people to a greater use of cornmeal for bread. Except in the South it never has supplanted wheat for bread. Department officials believe America must turn to corn to release wheat from shipment abroad if the Allies are to be fed and Germany to be defeated.

"The Allies' wheat requirements for the coming year are put at 600,000,000 bushels as a minimum. The United States will be asked to supply more than half that amount. Wheat crops in other parts of the world are poor. The Argentine crop failed, and home consumption will require the entire yield. Canada's production is confined chiefly to a spring crop of normally about 200,000,000 bushels, much of which is available for export.

"Since the war started America has exported to Europe vast quantities of wheat, reaching a high mark of 32,000,000 bushels in 1915. Last year the total fell to 24,000,000 bushels. Before the war it ran slightly less than 100,000,000 bushels.

"If a statement accompanying its report of the Agricultural Department declared that, although the winter wheat crop condition is the poorest on record, crop conditions otherwise are favourable.

"The extent of the ploughing and planting done by May, the statement said, was above the average. In 1912 the winter wheat crop fell below 400,000,000 bushels, the lowest since 1904, but notwithstanding this low production of winter wheat the spring wheat crops and total production of all crops in that year were the largest on record.

"The Department is making every effort to educate the American people to a greater use of cornmeal for bread. Except in the South it never has supplanted wheat for bread. Department officials believe America must turn to corn to release wheat from shipment abroad if the Allies are to be fed and Germany to be defeated.

"The Allies' wheat requirements for the coming year are put at 600,000,000 bushels as a minimum. The United States will be asked to supply more than half that amount. Wheat crops in other parts of the world are poor. The Argentine crop failed, and home consumption will require the entire yield. Canada's production is confined chiefly to a spring crop of normally about 200,000,000 bushels, much of which is available for export.

"Since the war started America has exported to Europe vast quantities of wheat, reaching a high mark of 32,000,000 bushels in 1915. Last year the total fell to 24,000,000 bushels. Before the war it ran slightly less than 100,000,000 bushels.

"If a statement accompanying its report of the Agricultural Department declared that, although the winter wheat crop condition is the poorest on record, crop conditions otherwise are favourable.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESS.

Instead of a small exclusive army, separate and apart from the nation, the army has drawn to it all classes and interests. The obvious result is that the Press has not only great power, but has an equally great responsibility, for in order to win the war all the resources of the nation must be thrown in, and there is no more powerful agency for ensuring this than the Press. I want the Press to get, besides the 25 per cent. the 75 per cent. I do not want flaming headlines and exaggerations, but a consistent, courageous, direction of public opinion in the right channels, to face the facts, and to avoid discouraging Britons, and encouraging the enemy, and I may truly say that in this connection the editors have co-operated most cordially and efficiently."

AMERICAN WHEAT CROP.

— SHORTEST IN 13 YEARS.

The American official wheat crop forecast, issued last month by the Department of Agriculture, estimates the winter wheat yield at 366,000,000 bushels, the smallest in thirteen years. With the world facing a bread famine, the United States probably will have only sufficient wheat for its own people, unless the consumption of wheat bread is materially curtailed, says a New York paper.

One solution is offered by the Government and that is the more liberal use of corn meal in the making of bread. Corn is America's big crop, but at present most of it is used to fatten animals.

The official estimate of spring wheat acreage will not be issued until July, but with a crop of 250,000,000 bushels, which is higher than the average, the United States would grow a total this year, including winter and spring wheat, of only 616,000,000 bushels, while the normal American consumption, with seed requirements, is put at slightly more than 600,000,000 bushels.

Reserve stocks this year are lower than at any previous time in this season, the visible supply being placed at 20,000,000 bushels, with a slightly larger invisible supply. When harvesting of the new crop begins in July it is estimated there will be less than 6,000,000 bushels in reserve, the lowest on record.

The country's greatest spring wheat crop was 325,000,000 bushels, produced in 1915. The five years average from 1910 to 1914 is 291,000,000. The estimated production this year of 366,000,000 bushels of winter wheat falls 116,000,000 bushels short of last year's poor crop and 368,000,000 below that of 1915, a bumper crop. It is 129,000,000 bushels less than the average for the preceding five years.

The Allies' wheat requirements for the coming year are put at 600,000,000 bushels as a minimum. The United States will be asked to supply more than half that amount. Wheat crops in other parts of the world are poor. The Argentine crop failed, and home consumption will require the entire yield. Canada's production is confined chiefly to a spring crop of normally about 200,000,000 bushels, much of which is available for export.

"Since the war started America has exported to Europe vast quantities of wheat, reaching a high mark of 32,000,000 bushels in 1915. Last year the total fell to 24,000,000 bushels. Before the war it ran slightly less than 100,000,000 bushels.

"If a statement accompanying its report of the Agricultural Department declared that, although the winter wheat crop condition is the poorest on record, crop conditions otherwise are favourable.

"The extent of the ploughing and planting done by May, the statement said, was above the average. In 1912 the winter wheat crop fell below 400,000,000 bushels, the lowest since 1904, but notwithstanding this low production of winter wheat the spring wheat crops and total production of all crops in that year were the largest on record.

"The Department is making every effort to educate the American people to a greater use of cornmeal for bread. Except in the South it never has supplanted wheat for bread. Department officials believe America must turn to corn to release wheat from shipment abroad if the Allies are to be fed and Germany to be defeated.

"The Allies' wheat requirements for the coming year are put at 600,000,000 bushels as a minimum. The United States will be asked to supply more than half that amount. Wheat crops in other parts of the world are poor. The Argentine crop failed, and home consumption will require the entire yield. Canada's production is confined chiefly to a spring crop of normally about 200,000,000 bushels, much of which is available for export.

"Since the war started America has exported to Europe vast quantities of wheat, reaching a high mark of 32,000,000 bushels in 1915. Last year the total fell to 24,000,000 bushels. Before the war it ran slightly less than 100,000,000 bushels.

"If a statement accompanying its report of the Agricultural Department declared that, although the winter wheat crop condition is the poorest on record, crop conditions otherwise are favourable.

"The extent of the ploughing and planting done by May, the statement said, was above the average. In 1912 the winter wheat crop fell below 400,000,000 bushels, the lowest since 1904, but notwithstanding this low production of winter wheat the spring wheat crops and total production of all crops in that year were the largest on record.

"The Department is making every effort to educate the American people to a greater use of cornmeal for bread. Except in the South it never has supplanted wheat for bread. Department officials believe America must turn to corn to release wheat from shipment abroad if the Allies are to be fed and Germany to be defeated.

"The Allies' wheat requirements for the coming year are put at 600,000,000 bushels as a minimum. The United States will be asked to supply more than half that amount. Wheat crops in other parts of the world are poor. The Argentine crop failed, and home consumption will require the entire yield. Canada's production is confined chiefly to a spring crop of normally about 200,000,000 bushels, much of which is available for export.

"Since the war started America has exported to Europe vast quantities of wheat, reaching a high mark of 32,000,000 bushels in 1915. Last year the total fell to 24,000,000 bushels. Before the war it ran slightly less than 100,000,000 bushels.

"If a statement accompanying its report of the Agricultural Department declared that, although the winter wheat crop condition is the poorest on record, crop conditions otherwise are favourable.

"The extent of the ploughing and planting done by May, the statement said, was above the average. In 1912 the winter wheat crop fell below 400,000,000 bushels, the lowest since 1904, but notwithstanding this low production of winter wheat the spring wheat crops and total production of all crops in that year were the largest on record.

"The Department is making every effort to educate the American people to a greater use of cornmeal for bread. Except in the South it never has supplanted wheat for bread. Department officials believe America must turn to corn to release wheat from shipment abroad if the Allies are to be fed and Germany to be defeated.

"The Allies' wheat requirements for the coming year are put at 600,000,000 bushels as a minimum. The United States will be asked to supply more than half that amount. Wheat crops in other parts of the world are poor. The Argentine crop failed, and home consumption will require the entire yield. Canada's production is confined chiefly to a spring crop of normally about 200,000,000 bushels, much of which is available for export.

"Since the war started America has exported to Europe vast quantities of wheat, reaching a high mark of 32,000,000 bushels in 1915. Last year the total fell to 24,000,000 bushels. Before the war it ran slightly less than 100,000,000 bushels.

"If a statement accompanying its report of the Agricultural Department declared that, although the winter wheat crop condition is the poorest on record, crop conditions otherwise are favourable.

"The extent of the ploughing and planting done by May, the statement said, was above the average. In 1912 the winter wheat crop fell below 400,000,000 bushels, the lowest since 1904, but notwithstanding this low production of winter wheat the spring wheat crops and total production of all crops in that year were the largest on record.

"The Department is making every effort to educate the American people to a greater use of cornmeal for bread. Except in the South it never has supplanted wheat for bread. Department officials believe America must turn to corn to release wheat from shipment abroad if the Allies are to be fed and Germany to be defeated.

"The Allies' wheat requirements for the coming year are put at 600,000,000 bushels as a minimum. The United States will be asked to supply more than half that amount. Wheat crops in other parts of the world are poor. The Argentine crop failed, and home consumption will require the entire yield. Canada's production is confined chiefly to a spring crop of normally about 200,000,000 bushels, much of which is available for export.

"Since the war started America has exported to Europe vast quantities of wheat, reaching a high mark of 32,000,000 bushels in 1915. Last year the total fell to 24,000,000 bushels. Before the war it ran slightly less than 100,000,000 bushels.

"If a statement accompanying its report of the Agricultural Department declared that, although the winter wheat crop condition is the poorest on record, crop conditions otherwise are favourable.

"The extent of the ploughing and planting done by May, the statement said, was above the average. In 1912 the winter wheat crop fell below 400,000,000 bushels, the lowest since 1904, but notwithstanding this low production of winter wheat the spring wheat crops and total production of all crops in that year were the largest on record.

"The Department is making every effort to educate the American people to a greater use of cornmeal for bread. Except in the South it never has supplanted wheat for bread. Department officials believe America must turn to corn to release wheat from shipment abroad if the Allies are to be fed and Germany to be defeated.

"The Allies' wheat requirements for the coming year are put at 600,000,000 bushels as a minimum. The United States will be asked to supply more than half that amount. Wheat crops in other parts of the world are poor. The Argentine crop failed, and home consumption will require the entire yield. Canada's production is confined chiefly to a spring crop of normally about 200,000,000 bushels, much of which is available for export.

"Since the war started America has exported to Europe vast quantities of wheat, reaching a high mark of 32,000,000 bushels in 1915. Last year the total fell to 24,000,000 bushels. Before the war it ran slightly less than 100,000,000 bushels.

"If a statement accompanying its report of the Agricultural Department declared that, although the winter wheat crop condition is the poorest on record, crop conditions otherwise are favourable.

"The extent of the ploughing and planting done by May, the statement said, was above the average. In 1912 the winter wheat crop fell below 400,000,000 bushels, the lowest since 1904, but notwithstanding this low production of winter wheat the spring wheat crops and total production of all crops in that year were the largest on record.

"The Department is making every effort to educate the American people to a greater use of cornmeal for bread. Except in the South it never has supplanted wheat for bread. Department officials believe America must turn to corn to release wheat from shipment abroad if the Allies are to be fed and Germany to be defeated.

"The Allies' wheat requirements for the coming year are put at 600,000,000 bushels as a minimum. The United States will be asked to supply more than half that amount. Wheat crops in other parts of the world are poor. The Argentine crop failed, and home consumption will require the entire yield. Canada's production is confined chiefly to a spring crop of normally about 200,000,000 bushels, much of which is available for export.

"Since the war started America has exported to Europe vast quantities of wheat, reaching a high mark of 32,000,000 bushels in 1915. Last year the total fell to 24,000,000 bushels. Before the war it ran slightly less than 100,000,000 bushels.

"If a statement accompanying its report of the Agricultural Department declared that, although the winter wheat crop condition is the poorest on record, crop conditions otherwise are favourable.

"The extent of the ploughing and planting done by May, the statement said, was above the average. In 1912 the winter wheat crop fell below 400,000,000 bushels, the lowest since 1904, but notwithstanding this low production of winter wheat the spring wheat crops and total production of all crops in that year were the largest on record.

"The Department is making every effort to educate the American people to a greater use of cornmeal for bread. Except in the South it never has supplanted wheat for bread. Department officials believe America must turn to corn to release wheat from

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE.

THE Steamship "TJIKENRANG" having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. wharves and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods are to be examined on the 20th June, at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Hongkong, June 20, 1917.

TO LET

TO LET

4 roomed FLAT in Tregentur Mansions, 4 May Road. Unfurnished. A Ready July 1st.

Apply—P.O. Box 289, Hongkong, June 19, 1917.

TO LET

N.O. 25, Des Vaux Road, Central, 1st Floor (above the Dragon Garage) suitable for Offices etc.

Apply to—ALEX. ROSS & CO., No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong, June 19, 1917.

TO BE LET

N.O. 2, AIMA VILLAS, Kimberly and Austin Roads, Kowloon, from July 1st. Moderate Rental.

Apply—PATTELL & COMPANY, Top-floor, King's Buildings, Hongkong, June 18, 1917.

TO LET

1 NEW HOUSE in "Conduit Road" Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street. For rent and other particulars apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 1 Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, March 15, 1917.

TO LET

WELL appointed and Comfortable European House Nos. 17 and 19 KENNEDY ROAD. With electric lights and fully installed.

Apply—YOUNG HEE, 10 Des Vaux Road Central, Tel. Nos. 506 and 551, Hongkong, May 18, 1917.

TO LET

FOUR ROOMED FLAT, in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply—A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. Alexandra Buildings, or THE KOWLOON DISPENSARY, Hongkong, May 22, 1917.

TO LET

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with Tennis Court, in Mindeon Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, June 16, 1917.

TO LET

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King and York Buildings, HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Connaught Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Morton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamien, Canton.

HOUSES TO LET. Wong-nai-chong Road.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer 29.60, 29.68, 29.69. Temperature 76, 82, 83. Humidity 76, 82, 83. Direction of Wind S.W. Force 1. Rain 0.00. Sea 0.00. Weather 1.07. On date at On date at On date at 5 p.m. 5 a.m. 5 p.m.

Barometer 29.60, 29.68, 29.69. Temperature 76, 82, 83. Humidity 76, 82, 83. Direction of Wind S.W. Force 1. Rain 0.00. Sea 0.00. Weather 1.07. On date at On date at On date at 5 p.m. 5 a.m. 5 p.m.

Barometer 29.60, 29.68, 29.69. Temperature 76, 82, 83. Humidity 76, 82, 83. Direction of Wind S.W. Force 1. Rain 0.00. Sea 0.00. Weather 1.07. On date at On date at On date at 5 p.m. 5 a.m. 5 p.m.

Barometer 29.60, 29.68, 29.69. Temperature 76, 82, 83. Humidity 76, 82, 83. Direction of Wind S.W. Force 1. Rain 0.00. Sea 0.00. Weather 1.07. On date at On date at On date at 5 p.m. 5 a.m. 5 p.m.

Barometer 29.60, 29.68, 29.69. Temperature 76, 82, 83. Humidity 76, 82, 83. Direction of Wind S.W. Force 1. Rain 0.00. Sea 0.00. Weather 1.07. On date at On date at On date at 5 p.m. 5 a.m. 5 p.m.

Barometer 29.60, 29.68, 29.69. Temperature 76, 82, 83. Humidity 76, 82, 83. Direction of Wind S.W. Force 1. Rain 0.00. Sea 0.00. Weather 1.07. On date at On date at On date at 5 p.m. 5 a.m. 5 p.m.

Barometer 29.60, 29.68, 29.69. Temperature 76, 82, 83. Humidity 76, 82, 83. Direction of Wind S.W. Force 1. Rain 0.00. Sea 0.00. Weather 1.07. On date at On date at On date at 5 p.m. 5 a.m. 5 p.m.

Barometer 29.60, 29.68, 29.69. Temperature 76, 82, 83. Humidity 76, 82, 83. Direction of Wind S.W. Force 1. Rain 0.00. Sea 0.00. Weather 1.07. On date at On date at On date at 5 p.m. 5 a.m. 5 p.m.

Barometer 29.60, 29.68, 29.69. Temperature 76, 82, 83. Humidity 76, 82, 83. Direction of Wind S.W. Force 1. Rain 0.00. Sea 0.00. Weather 1.07. On date at On date at On date at 5 p.m. 5 a.m. 5 p.m.

JUST ARRIVED

"INDIAN" MOTORCYCLES

ALL MODELS

2 1/2 H.P. Lightweight opposed Cylinders	\$500.00
3 1/2 " " " " " "	\$650.00
7-9 " " " " " "	\$750.00
7-9 " " " " " " (Electric Model)	\$850.00

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, DES VAUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCHANTILE

INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LTD.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS

ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £38,770,387.

1—Authorized Capital £6,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,000,000

Paid-up Capital £2,437,500

II—Fire Funds 3,837,047

III—Life & Annuity Funds 17,567,590

Sinking Fund Account 128,250

£23,970,387

Revenue Fire Branch 12,381,456

Life and Annuity 2,141,583

Revenue Marine Department 337,830

Other Receipts 478,940

£23,339,828

The Accumulative Funds of the various

Branches are separately invested, and, by

Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet

the claims under the respective Depart-

ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, June 20, 1917.

On London—

Bank Wire 5/5 1/2

On demand, 2 1/2 1/2 1/2

30 days' sight, 2 1/2 1/2 1/2

4 months' sight, 2 1/2 1/2 1/2

Documentary, 4 months' sight 2 1/2 1/2 1/2

On Paris—

On demand, 3/4 1/2

Credits, 4 months' sight, 3/4 1/2

On New York—

On demand, 30 1/2

Credits, 60 days' sight, 30 1/2

On Bombay—

On demand, nom.

On Calcutta—

On demand, nom.

On Singapore—

On demand, 106

On Manila—

On demand, 118 1/2

On Shanghai—

On demand, nom.

On Yokohama—

On demand, 115 1/2

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) 47.

Sovereigns (Bank's) (Buying rate) 75.25 n.

Silver (per oz.) 38 1/2 d.

Bar Silver in Hongkong 2 1/2 nom.

Chinese Copper Cash 1 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Copper Cent 1 1/2 p.m.

Rate of Native Interest 7 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Sub. Coin 4 1/2 1/2 dia

Hongkong Sub. Coin per.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been

compiled at the National Marine Office

in London from the result of the analysis

of observations taken by means of an

automatic tide-recording machine in the

Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui

during the years 1878-89.

The zero of the table corresponds with

the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty

Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet

3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the

tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard

add 2 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge

at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet

4 inches to the height given in the table.

June 21st to 27th, 1917.

Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 21	5.57	1.52
Tue. 22	6.02	2.17
Wed. 23	6.47	2.82
Thu. 24	6.92	3.47
Fri. 25	7.37	4.12
Sat. 26	7.82	4.77
Sun. 27	8.27	5.42

Barometer 29.60, 29.68, 29.69. Temperature 76, 82, 83. Humidity 76, 82, 83. Direction of Wind S.W. Force 1. Rain 0.00. Sea 0.00. Weather 1.07. On date at On date at On date at 5 p.m. 5 a.m. 5 p.m.

Barometer 29.60, 29.68, 29.69. Temperature 76, 82, 83. Humidity 76, 82, 83. Direction of Wind S.W. Force 1. Rain 0.00. Sea 0.00. Weather 1.07. On date at On date at On date at 5 p.m. 5 a.m. 5 p.m.

Barometer 29.60, 29.68, 29.69. Temperature 76, 82, 83. Humidity 76, 82, 83. Direction of Wind S.W. Force 1. Rain 0.00. Sea 0.00. Weather 1.07. On date at On date at On date at 5 p.m. 5 a.m. 5 p.m.

Barometer 29.60, 29.68, 29.69. Temperature 76, 82, 83. Humidity 76, 82, 83. Direction of Wind S.W. Force 1. Rain 0.00. Sea 0.00. Weather 1.07. On date at On date at On date at 5 p.m. 5 a.m. 5 p.m.

Barometer 29.60, 29.68, 29.69. Temperature 76, 82, 83. Humidity 76, 82, 83. Direction of Wind S.W. Force 1. Rain 0.00. Sea 0.00. Weather 1.07. On date at On date at On date at 5 p.m. 5 a.m. 5 p.m.

Barometer 29.60, 29.68, 29.69. Temperature 76, 82, 83. Humidity 76, 82, 83. Direction of Wind S.W. Force 1. Rain 0.00. Sea 0.00. Weather 1.07. On date at On date at On date at 5 p.m. 5 a.m. 5 p.m.

Barometer 29.60, 29.68, 29.69. Temperature 76, 82, 83. Humidity 76, 82, 83. Direction of Wind S.W. Force 1. Rain 0.00. Sea 0.00. Weather 1.07. On date at On date at On date at 5 p.m. 5 a.m. 5 p.m.

Barometer 29.60, 29.68, 29.69. Temperature 76, 82, 83. Humidity 76, 82, 83. Direction of Wind S.W. Force 1. Rain 0.00. Sea 0.00. Weather 1.07. On date at On date at On date at 5 p.m. 5 a.m. 5 p.m.

ITCHING AND

SMARTING HEAT

From Eczema Beyond Describ-
ing. Face a Dreadful Sight.
Soothed and Healed by Cuticura.

"My eczema first came out in small white pimples. When I scratched them they soon spread into sore eruptions. The itching and smarting heat were beyond describing. Sleep was out of the question. My face swelled up till I looked a dreadful sight. My hair fell out till I began to think it would never grow again. I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weybread, Huntingdon, Eng., Jan. 20,